

SIDEROBOMBYX BREM. NOV. GEN. RUBIACEARUM  
HEDYOTIDEARUM

C. E. B. BREMEKAMP

The Bornean plant to be described below as the type of a new genus, resembles in general aspect the species of *Pomazota* Ridl., series *Symphodiales* Brem., but has the silky reddish brown pubescence, the subcapitate didymous stigma and exsuccous dipyrenous drupes of *Xanthophytum* Reinw. ex Bl. It differs from the latter and from the nearly related and perhaps not sufficiently distinct genera *Paedicalyx* Pierre ex Pitard and *Xanthophytopsis* Pitard in the position of the inflorescences, which are not opposite, but at first terminal and afterwards solitary at the nodes, the presence of two large involucre bracts, and also in the floral structure: in the only specimen known so far the style is exerted and the stamens included, whereas in *Xanthophytum* the anthers are apparently always exerted and the style included. From *Pomazota* it differs not only in the nature of the indumentum, in the subcapitate didymous stigma and exsuccous dipyrenous drupes, but also in the nature of the involucre, which consists of two very wide reniform bracts instead of 4, 5 or 8 much narrower ones, and in the inside villous upper half of the corolla-tube.

The resemblance with *Keenania* Hook. f., *Campanocalyx* Val., *Myrioneuron* R.Br., *Polysolenia* Hook. f. and *Leptomischus* Drake is perhaps of greater importance than that with *Pomazota* Ridl. or *Xanthophytum* Reinw. ex Bl. In all these genera the inflorescences are terminal and capituliform, the corolla-tube is villous inside in the upper half, and the flowers are apparently everywhere dimorphic. As the new genus is based on a single specimen, the conclusion that the latter represents the long-styled form of a heterostylous species rests on the resemblance between its flowers and the long-styled ones found in the other genera. At first I was inclined to regard the flowers of the type specimen of my new genus not only as long-styled but also, like those of *Keenania*, as female, because the pollen grains are uncommonly small and thin-walled, but since I have found similar pollen in short-styled flowers of *Myrioneuron* and also in *Xanthophytum*, I have dropped this supposition.

The new genus differs from *Myrioneuron* in the presence of two large involucre bracts and in the nature of the pyrenes, which are apparently indehiscent, from *Keenania* and *Campanocalyx* in the narrowness of the calyx-lobes, from *Polysolenia* in the entire stipules and from *Leptomischus* in the dipyrenous drupes.

*Siderobombyx* Brem. n. gen.

Rubiacearum Hedyotidearum sensu meo, inflorescentiis primum ter-

minalibus, capituliformibus, corollae tubo intus dimidio superiore villosa, et probabiliter floribus heterostylis ad genera *Keenaniam* Hook. f., *Campanocalycem* Val., *Myrioneurum* R. Br., *Polysoleniam* Hook. f., *Leptomischum* Drake accedens, sed ad eis stigmatibus subcapitato didymo, insuper a *Keenania* calycis lobis haud imbricatis, a *Campanocalyce* calyce non campanulato, a *Myrioneuro* pyrenis non dehiscentibus et bracteis involucribus magnis, a *Polysolenia* stipulis indivisis, a *Leptomischum* fructu non opercule dehiscente sed dipyreno distinguendum.

Herba caule sympodiali simplici crassiore. Folia in petiolum satis longum contracta; lamina satis magna, tenuis, subtus primum indumento rubro-brunneo sericeo vestita, penninervia. Stipulae interpetiolares, ovatae acuminatae, indivisae, magnae, persistentes. Inflorescentiae primum terminales; deinde a ramo axillari in positionem lateralem coactae et solitariae ad nodos, pedunculatae, capituliformes, involucriatae. Involucrum e bracteis duabus externis magnis, reniformibus et pluribus bracteis internis brevioribus et forma ovatis, oblongis vel oblanceolatis compositum. Flores centro capituli dichasialiter dispositi, bracteis corolla brevioribus suffulti, sessiles, 5-meri, hermaphroditi, probabiliter heterostyli. Ovarium biloculare, placentis peltatis oblongis medio septo stipite brevi affixis, ovulis numerosis. Calyx tubo brevi, lobis lanceolatis acutis, extus dense rubro-brunneo villosis alternantibus cum glandulis baculiformibus. Corolla alba, hypocrateriformis, tubo intus dimidio superiore dense villosa, lobis ovatis acutis, flore aperto patentibus, extus costa sparse pilosis. Stamina in flore longistylis fere ad medium tubum inserta, filamentis glabris brevissimis, antheris subbasifixis, lineari-oblongis, in apiculum longum productis, inclusis. Discus annularis. Stylus glaber in flore longistylis, parte superiore impressionibus antherarum striatus, stigmatibus capitato didymo. Fructus drupa exsucca dipyrena, calyce persistente coronata, pyrenae ambitu oblongae, osseae, non dehiscentes. Semina rubro-brunnea, angulata, alveolata, alveolis fundo granulatis.

Genus adhuc monotypicum parte septentrionali terrae Borneënsis endemicum.

Species unica: *S. kinabaluensis* Brem. n. spec.

*Siderobombyx kinabaluensis* Brem. n. spec.; TYPUS: J. & M. S. Clemens 31540 (BZ).

Herba circ. 45 cm. alta. Caulis primum pilis tenuibus rubro-brunneo-villosus, internodiis bisulcatis, deinde glabrescens et teres, 4 mm. diam. Folia in petiolum primum pilis rubro-brunneis densius villosa, deinde glabrescentem, usque ad 4.5 cm. longum contracta; lamina obovata, 22–27 cm. longa et 8–11 cm. lata, apice acuminata, basi sensim contracta, supra primum sparse pilosa, deinde glabrescens, subtus pilis rubro-brunneis primum dense sericeo-villosa, deinde sparse et vix conspicue pubescens, sicc. supra saturate et subtus dilute brunnea, nervis utroque latere costae 12–13, venulis paucis. Stipulae usque ad 1.8 cm. longae et 1.3 cm. latae, apice indivisae, extus sparse pubescentes, margine densius ciliatae. Inflorescentiae breviter pedunculatae; pedunculus circ. 1.3 cm. longus. Bractee involucrantis externae 2.5 cm. latae et 1.8 cm. longae, acuminatae; bractee involucrantis internae satis numerosae, breviores et multo angustiores, ovatae, oblongae et oblanceolatae, ciliatae, omnes steriles. Bractee fertiles bracteis involucrantibus intimis similiores. Flores later-

ales dichasiorum bracteis lanceolatis quam floribus brevioribus, extus et praesertim margine pilis rubro-brunneis dense villosis suffulti. Ovarium pilis rubro-brunneis dense villosum, 2 mm. longum et 1 mm. diam. Calyx pilis rubro-brunneis extus dense villosus, intus subglaber, tubo 1 mm. alto, lobis lanceolatis 4 mm. longis et 1.3 mm. latis, acutis. Corolla tubo 5 mm. longo, extus pilis rubro-brunneis sparse villosa, intus dimidio superiore dense albo-villosa, lobis 1 mm. longis, costa parce villosis. Stamina in flore longistylis 2 mm. supra basin tubi inserta, filamentis glabris 0.6 mm. longis, antheris longe apiculatis 1.2 mm. longis. Discus 0.3 mm. altus, 1 mm. diam. Stylus in flore longistylis 6 mm. longus. Drupa 3 mm. alta, 2 mm. lata, 1 mm. crassa, didyma, pilis rubro-brunneis sparse villosa.

Hab. terrae Borneënsis partem septentrionalem.

BORNEO. British North Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan, alt. 1200–1500 m., J. & M. S. Clemens 31540 (BZ).

On one of the two labels attached to the specimen the height is given as 18 feet, but on the other, which is apparently the original one, as 18 inches (18"). As its nearest allies are all comparatively low plants with, as a rule, unbranched stems, I have assumed that the latter is right, and that the preserved shoot represents the whole plant, the roots only excepted.

ZEIST,

HOLLAND.